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SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1933.

WEATHER BULLETIN.
WASHINGTON, July 1.—For Lower Michigan: Generally fair; southerly to westerly winds.FREE SCHOOL SUPPLIES.
Edward Bellamy can ask for no stronger endorsement of his communal theories than the action taken by the board of education last evening in sending to purchase stationery and supplies for the pupils in the public schools.

It is not probable that the taxpayers who contribute to the maintenance of the public schools will protest against this novel innovation. The principle involved is so elastic that one may arraign himself for or against it without exciting any large measure of public notice, and the principle is believed by many to be a mischievous one.

If the taxpayers are justly taxable for the paper and pencils used and misused by school children, why draw the line? Why not make them taxable for the shoes and clothing the children are compelled to wear and wear out in acquiring the rudiments of an education? The bellamy idea would take the school board a step farther and lead it to feed the pupils as well as clothe and buy their supplies.

There are good and sufficient reasons for the city's purchase of text books, not the least of which is the frequent change; but at first glance the proposition that the city shall buy paper for writing and pencils for writing purposes for the pupils in the public schools seems to be a little bit beyond what the taxpayers ought to be called upon to accept.

Still, as before intimated, the principle is an elastic one and the small taxpayers and no taxpayers with large families will think it is all right, and the large taxpayers with no families will think otherwise—and perhaps both will be right.

KATE FIELD has been telling the national commission how successfully P. T. Barnum would have managed the world's fair. Now Miss Field should tell Mr. Cleveland what Nero would have done in case the Roman senate refused to pass one of his pet measures. These little historical matters are interesting, even if they are not useful.

MONEY MAKING SCHEMES.
India will make a barrel of money from the stoppage of free coinage. During the past fifteen years the Indian banks of that country have continued to hoard and sell their labor and products on the value of the silver rupee fixed when silver was at a premium. They have not known of the great depreciation of silver during this time. The government having discontinued free coinage will take upon itself full responsibility for the issue of money. In this responsibility lies the opportunity for great money making. The government can go into the silver market and for one rupee in gold purchase the value of two rupees in silver. It is not difficult to figure the immense profit to the government in this.

With us it is different. With our purchase of silver we part with 100 cents to get 100 cents in coined silver. We do not pay out 100 cents in gold for 33 cents in silver. We buy the silver bullion at the market value, and when we sell it into dollars we use only 33 cents in bullion value and send it into circulation at face value, yielding to the government in this.

Now if we were to coin 33 cents worth of silver into a dollar and say of it besides "In God we trust" that it must be accepted in payment of all dues and revenues in anywise owing to or from the United States we could discount India in money making. But the trouble with this scheme is that it is too elastic. If we could do the flat out as above indicated with silver we could do it with mud.

TWO CITIES.

Some comparisons between Grand Rapids and Portland, Oregon, have been made by a contemporary to show that taxation is higher in this city than in the enterprising metropolis of the Pacific northwest. The more statistical comparisons are misleading. The two cities are as unlike as Chicago and Colma.

Portland is a distributing point from whence the supplies for a vast island empire are forwarded through the hands of commercial agents to the smaller cities located in inaccessible villages throughout Oregon and Washington. Seventy per cent of its wealth is in transient commerce, in the exchange and distribution of goods. The balance is in the hands of the people and is in property devoted to business, manufacture and commercial purposes. Portland is not a factory town. Per-

haps one or two minor manufacturing concerns may be located in the city, but they are not "pointed out with pride" to visitors. It is essentially a city of fine houses, beautiful office and store blocks and high priced realty. The salmon canning industry, while nominally having headquarters at Portland, is distributed among the towns along the Willamette and Columbia rivers.

Grand Rapids presents an entirely different aspect. This is a city of industry—of manufactures. We "point with pride" to the magnificent chain of factories, representing an investment of millions where Portland has not hundreds. Our city teems with the life of diversified manufactures. Portland and the whole world is our market. Portland's market is the inland empire west of the Rockies and north of the foggy river. We have the palatial homes and the magnificent blocks, but added to them are the towering stacks of more than 100 active factories. Even with this great difference it costs the inhabitant of Portland more to live than the resident of Grand Rapids. Everything is higher there than here—rent, fuel, food, wearing apparel and taxes.

FINANCE AND TAXES.
While very much has been said regarding the distressing influence of the Sherman law, the effect of threatened tariff disturbances upon the times has been largely overlooked. But the average democrat is incapable of comprehending the intimate relations of finance and the tariff.

There can be no doubt that the foolish talk of certain prominent democrats about the certainty of radical changes being made in our whole tariff system has had as much to do with bringing about the shaky feeling in financial circles as everything else added together.

While few, if any, men really believe that the democrats will be foolish enough to make such cuts in the tariff as have been threatened, such cuts as would, if actually made, make thousands of bankrupts out of men who are now fairly prosperous as manufacturers, large and small, and a million tramps out of workmen now profitably employed, still the making of those threats has had the effect of creating a feeling of dread and uncertainty as to just what they will do.

As a natural consequence millions of capital that would otherwise be actively employed is now locked up and business men are daily making assignments because of their inability to borrow money upon securities which under ordinary circumstances would have been gladly accepted as collateral for the money they necessarily have to borrow to successfully carry on their business.

At the same time unthinking persons assert that our industrial affairs are in a prosperous condition and still demand, in the face of tightened money markets, that the tariff shall be reduced or rather that the McKinley bill be repealed.

MICHIGAN'S EXHIBITS.
When the late legislature hesitated to appropriate a sum sufficient to complete the Michigan exhibit at the world's fair THE HERALD appealed to the patriotism and pride of the members to save the state from humiliation. To this and like appeals from other newspapers the legislature turned a deaf ear. Today the Michigan visitors to the fair are compelled to hide their blushes when reference is made to their state's representation.

THE HERALD has no patience with the statement (2) who introduced politics into this unhappy failure as an excuse for voting against the necessary appropriation to make a decent showing of the state's resources. It was not a question so much of dollars and which party would be held responsible for disbursing them, as it was that Michigan should be as well and creditably represented at the fair as any other state or states.

Primarily the responsibility for our pitiable spectacle at the fair lies with Governor Winans, who had about as much of an idea of the magnitude of the world's fair as a baby has of space. He resolutely opposed a reasonable appropriation, not so much for political effect, but because the mention of so vast a sum as \$100,000 paralyzed his comprehension of what it could possibly be used for. Without money enough to compete with sister states at the start, the last legislature was so partisan, blinded it voted a small sum for the purpose of showing gold will on one hand and throwing the responsibility for our miserable showing on the democrats on the other hand.

The reverse of this effect is now being experienced. The disgusted Michigan visitors are returning, and while they voice their indignation in undertones they are free to condemn the late legislature for not making a success of that which Winans' "economy" had made a lamentable fiasco.

CANNOT GIVE IT AWAY.

Silver men are determined to expose the weakness of their cause. One of them proposes that the government shall coin the silver bullion now held in the treasury, send 127,000,000 ounces, and put it into circulation. He thinks that would relieve the money tightness. But how would that enormous amount be put in circulation? The government certainly could not give it away.

Suppose it were used to redeem government bonds. The money would then go into the hands of the bondholders, by them to be reinvested in other interest-bearing securities, and the chance is that very little of it would ever get into the channels of trade.

As well might the government buy 127,000,000 ounces of pumpkins, dry them, and issue them in the form of legal tender scrip to coin this vast accumulation of silver into money and attempt to get it into circulation by artificial means.

Money cannot be issued and circulated by the government except in the

legitimate field of exchange. If the government could buy 25 cents worth of silver, stamp it "one dollar," and then give it to the people without cost, it wouldn't take very long to swamp both the government and the people.

KIPING FOR LAUREATES.

It is strange that nobody has suggested the name of Rudyard Kipling for poet laureate. Kipling is a young man with abnormal ideas of himself. But he is the cleverest living writer of short stories, and much of his poetry is superior to anything produced in England in the past decade. His recently written stanzas in the praise of English admiralty are remarkable for their strength and vigor. The fact that Kipling learned his art in India might be considered an insurmountable barrier to his ever attaining the laureateship. But however he may be handicapped by the accident of birth and by many scarcely pardonable faults, the fact remains that he is a greater genius and more brilliant writer than any whose names have been suggested as worthy successors to him who for three decades sang England's greatness.

PRESIDENT PALMER "stood between love and duty" in deciding whether he should resign his exalted position. When it was made clear to him that both love and duty demanded that he recall his published intention to resign, like the chivalrous, patriotic American which he is, he decided to remain at the head of the greatest exhibitive enterprise the world ever saw. Whereat all Chicago is glad—mightily glad.

DETROIT is just tickled to death over the arrival of the Spanish caravels. This is the way THE FREE PRESS begins its story: "The enchantment of nature in her most bewitching mood gave irresistible charm to the ceremonies." Nothing except a nose covered relic of antiquity could appeal to a Detroit man's sympathy and enthusiasm like that.

ALTBELD says the newspapers abuse him and his pardon of the anarchists. But Altbeld should remember that his able arguments giving his reasons for pardoning the anarchists consisted entirely of abuse of the police officers, the prosecutors, the judge, the jury and the two highest tribunals in the land. How could he expect to receive any other kind of argument in return?

It is claimed that the June attendance at the world's fair yielded sufficient revenue to pay running expenses. A writer in the July Forum predicts that even if the attendance exceeds the most extreme expectations the local stockholders will suffer a net loss of about 80 per cent on their original subscriptions.

MR. GOSWICK'S comprehensive report of the proceedings of the international charities congress will be read with great interest by those interested in the work of organization. Many of his recommendations are laudable, all of them have the ring and unctious of sincerity. The report in its entirety appears on the twelfth page of today's paper.

JOCKEY GAMBLERS, who by his matchless riding of Boundless, won the admiration of the turf world is now accused with having "thrown" the rich Realization stake race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The star of the jockey differs in glory according to whether he win or lose his race.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S attention is respectfully called to the fact that the collector of internal revenue for the western district of Michigan has resigned, and that two Grand Rapids democrats are languishing in mental agony while waiting for that appointment.

MR. CLEVELAND is en route for Buzzard's Bay, accompanied by his family physician. He will remain at Gray Gables three weeks. An interesting bit of family news will be flashed from Gray Gables ere Grover returns to Washington.

ELIZA SLABAUGH of Goshen, Indiana, is suing for a divorce from her husband to whom she has been married forty-one years. It takes some women a long time to learn all a man's mean traits, but they're bound to find them out.

CARTER HARRISON is no used to the jeers and jibes of his own countrymen that the houses of Canadians will not be likely to depict his buoyant spirits. There is a good deal of the American in Carter's make-up, after all.

DAY JAMONT is always accessible to the newspaper reporters. The fact is Daniel expects some day to run for office without Grover's immediate and overshadowing popularity to help him out.

ANOTHER one of our local banks has declared its regular semi-annual dividend, and added a large sum to its undivided profits. This speaks volumes for conservative business management.

MR. CORVELAND'S call for an extraordinary and Dr. Briggs' report of repentance after death have something in common. It is possible for both the evildoer and the repentance to be too late.

Two negroes were hanged in Maryland Friday for murder. There was no doubt about their guilt, and the next time Maryland elects a sentimental governor they will not be pardoned.

BENJAMIN'S sound spanking would be the most effective argument that could be presented to the rebellious students in the Indiana State Normal school.

SHERMAN'S CURE is a sure cure of rheumatism. His treatment has already secured the probable cure of his favor for house chairmen.

OUR YOUNG MERCHANTS.
Charles W. Groulich, of the firm of Strahan & Groulich, a prosperous clothing firm on Monroe street, has sold clothing since he was 17 years of age. This popular young salesman and merchant was born in this city November 3, 1891. Although but 28 years of age he has sold more goods than many clothiers who have been in the business double the time. At the age of 17 upon completing the union school course he entered the Lewis clothing house as clerk. He was an apprentice, but at once showed himself to be a natural salesman. At the end of two years he accompanied his employer to St. Joseph where they closed out a large stock of goods. He then returned to this city

and engaged with William Houseman. He made many friends in the trade by polite treatment of customers and his hustling qualities. After five years' service with Mr. Houseman, the Giant Clothing company started in business on Canal street, he resigned to become manager of the sales department for this company. His experience and extended acquaintances made him a valuable man to his employers and he was paid a salary far in excess of that of the ordinary salesman. He enjoys a reputation among the trade of being one of the most successful and popular salesmen in western Michigan, and his knowledge of clothing is unsurpassed by any clothier of his age. He entered business with his present partner last November, and his first year's trade will amount to \$50,000.

RULES OF CONDUCT.

Never betray a confidence.
Never forsake a friend.
Never abuse your family.
Never leave home without kind words.
Never make a promise that you cannot fulfill.
Never covet the belongings of others.
Never feel happy in the misfortunes of others.
Never laugh over serious matters.
Never call attention to the face or form of another.
Never read letters which you may find addressed to another.
Never take that which does not belong to you.
Never question a servant or child about family matters.
Never fail, if a gentleman, of being civil and polite to ladies, but do not overdo.
Never refer to a gift you have made, or a favor you have rendered.
Never associate with bad company, but assist them to do right if in your power; have good company or none.
Never when traveling abroad be over-bossful about your own country.
Never look over the shoulder of another when he is reading or writing.
Never punish a child for a fault to which you are addicted yourself.
Never appear to notice a scar, deformity or defect on any one present.
Never answer questions in general company that have been put to others.
Never arrest the attention of an acquaintance by a touch, but rather speak to him.
Never fail to meet your honorable engagements at the appointed time.
Never break faith with friends.
Never break faith with your banks, for they are indeed your friends.
Let to mean no, and yes mean yes.
By complying with the above simple practical rules you will not go far out of the way, you will in the end be happier and better. C. G. S.

HOTEL CHATIN.

"I saw the Spanish caravels in Detroit today," said G. B. Montgomery of Cleveland in The Morton last night, "and my admiration for the medieval navigators is increased something over 10,000 fold. Any man that has the nerve to undertake an ocean voyage in them is a hero a hundred times over. Why, money wouldn't have been to ride from Grand Haven to Milwaukee in one of them. When one of the big lake steamers looms up beside one of them it looks like a fishing scow. But the general appearance of the craft is more against them than their size. The look ready and willing to fall to pieces at the first gust of wind. I don't wonder that the sailors on the Santa Maria mutinied. I'd mutiny myself if I had to ride more than a mile in one of the boats. We don't appreciate the changes that have taken place in recent years. Probably those caravels in their day were what the Campana and the City of Paris are in ours. The sailing vessels in Columbus' day were models of strength when compared to the galleys of the Greeks and Romans. Probably these were the crudest and most unsafe vessels ever used to navigate the ocean. The viking ships seem positively unseaworthy to us, and as I said before, I wouldn't trust myself in one of Columbus' caravels. These old-time ships had one merit, however, that ours do not possess. The capacity was limited, and they didn't grow careless through faith in the watertight compartment."

Robert A. Douglas, editor of the Ironwood News-Record, was a guest in Sweet's yesterday. "Things do not look very encouraging up our way just at present," said he. "With the mines closed and the city ravaged by typhoid fever, there isn't much to feel rather static over. The fever is not under control yet, and there are still about 400 cases in the city. Out of a total population of 11,000 this leaves one person out of every thirty sick with the disease. There were forty new cases Thursday. The epidemic seems due entirely to the water supply."

The mayor ordered the stand pipe emptied the other day and four tons of decayed fish were taken out. The stench was horrible. Some of the undecayed fish were at least two feet in length. It is evident that almost any thing can be packed through the pump.

The water system is owned by a private corporation. It has been trying to sell the plant to the city, and has recently cut down expenses until the work has been shamefully neglected.

J. H. Montgomery, one of Lansing's prominent attorneys, died in The Morton yesterday.

Mrs. M. A. Hall of Ingham died in The

New Livingston yesterday. She was accompanied by Mrs. J. C. Fowler of Fort Worth, Arizona.

MONTGOMERY—Henry Boers, Holland; E. H. Montgomery, Lansing; E. J. Hewes, Newaygo; J. W. Hammond, Bay City; Lewis F. Margain, Detroit; George H. Warren, Lansing.

SWEET'S—M. Huckle, Benton Harbor; Robert A. Douglas, Ironwood; M. L. Wilcox, Bay City; Miss Eda A. Parrish, Muskegon; G. M. Graham, Adrian; H. E. Hawley, Detroit.

NEW LEXINGTON—M. M. Rosenberg, Reed City; Miss Goodale, Miss Jones, Ann Arbor; L. Boyd Fraibenberg, Jackson; R. A. Moore, St. Johns; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Leard, Grand Haven.

EAGLE—W. Kiphart, Berrien Springs; G. C. Yutaganau, and wife, Lakeland; M. L. Wilcox, Bay City; C. A. Sossomans, Mears; E. W. Bates, Moline; I. N. Steers, White Pigeon.

KENT—W. P. Crocker, Traverse City; George E. Guel, Lansing; A. D. Paige, Hastings; G. H. Wilkins, Fenville; D. C. Leach, Walton; T. Frowley, Muskegon.

CLARENCE—J. P. O'Dell and wife, Ann Arbor; George Van Ness, Hartford; J. E. Riter, Sylvester; E. M. Woodruff, Rockford.

BRITON STREET—J. E. Nelson, Cedar Springs; H. B. Elliott, Jamestown; W. S. Dove, Howard City; C. F. Williams, Reed City; N. S. Husted, Lovell.

STATE PRESS SENTIMENT.

It is pretty well settled that the veterans who visit the historic battlefield of Gettysburg will not patronize the electric railway which is being pushed through the grounds. They can do more to resent the desecration this way than in any other they could devise.—Free Press.

It is now stated that the Amnesty association of Chicago will not disband, but will work for the pardon of the Bohemian anarchist Bronck, sent to Joliet for fourteen years. They should hurry up before Governor Altgeld gets out of office.—Muskegon News.

The price of wheat and wool are lower at present than they ever were under republican rule, and the democrats will find it hard to reconcile those facts with the theory that their triumph of last November was in the interest of the farmers.—Jackson Citizen.

There are different kinds of millionaires. Senator Stanford's obituary notices were very different from those drawn forth by Jay Gould's death.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

The people of the Hawaiian Islands are becoming restless. They naturally desire to know right away what Uncle Sam is going to do about it.—Saginaw Courier Herald.

HIT AND MISS BRIEFS.

The Fall River police are searching for the Boston murderer at last. They'd better not stay out late looking; they might catch cold.—Chicago Mail.

The big, clumsy, British ironclad which sunk the Victoria should have her name changed to Rammstein.—New York Advertiser.

It was merely a sham fight that the Victoria was engaged in, but the results were only too realistic.—New York Recorder.

Pensions for bald heads is another of the bare faced frauds perpetrated on the American taxpayers.—New York World.

When we feel discouraged we look at a cooped up chicken in front of a grocery store and revive.—Albion Globe.

The moral of those great lumbering and top heavy warships is—Don't build them.—Swansea Gazette.

Lots of us who longed for pie must be content with watermelon instead.—Nashville American.

ALLEGED TO BE FUNNY.

Dr. Jalap—I am able to say that the patient is doing well, although she has been unconscious for some time.

Anxious—So much going on and she know nothing about it. Great Scott! won't she be just awful when she comes to herself.—Boston Transcript.

Carrie News—Have you noticed the change that's come over Mr. Van Duell lately? Some thing has been preying on his mind for the last two weeks. May Cutting—It surely must be starved by this time, whatever it is.—Puck.

Bleeker—Do you have those rods on your house to protect you from lightning?

Uncle Treetop—No; from lightning rods agents.—Puck.

"What's the name of your new boat?" "I named it 'Bridget,' after the cook, because it makes such heavy rolls.—Journal of Education.

He (passionately)—I love you above all others on earth.

She—I never thought you would go back on yourself like that.—The Club.

POINTS ABOUT MEN.

Although Prof. Virechow does not agree politically with Emperor William, the latter takes his advice respecting his health, and the professor has given out a statement in regard to the condition of the kaiser's ear, which has been a subject of conflicting stories. Prof. Virechow declares that the trouble is only the perforation of the drum of one ear. "It is not at all dangerous," he says, "for I have it myself. The emperor is otherwise in excellent vigorous health."

The late Senator Stanford was once found lying unconscious in front of his Washington residence late at night. A policeman aroused the household, a physician was sent for and the senator was finally restored to consciousness after many hours of hard work. The attack was of the same nature as that which caused his death, and it was kept secret until a few days ago. Senator Stanford always feared that he would be prostrated in some strange place, and after the incident referred to he invariably had an attendant with him.

George Kennan says the best argument against the Russian treaty is that American criminals do not go to Russia, while on the other hand Russian refugees are constantly coming to this country. Therefore he believes there is no necessity for a treaty. He believes that Russia would evade or disregard the treaty at any rate if it were to her interest to do so. Mr. Kennan replies to Mr. Bockie, the Russian secretary of legation at Washington, in the July Century on the Siberian question.

Andrew Lang disclaims responsibility for the remark credited to him that Swinburne had been writing very bad poetry lately, and that the inference was that Swinburne had been keeping sober. Mr. Lang does not agree with Lord Byron, who once remarked, "Genius is—it's all gin."

Not a good punning—a shovel-shaped ladle for dessert service; perforated silver handle; decorations—leaf and nut clusters, with squirrel on the end.

Mrs. M. A. Hall of Ingham died in The

It Queers Them All

SUMMER CLOTHING

Our Broadguage Sale of Men's Hot Weather Clothing last week kept competitors red-headed trying to meet our qualities and prices. Like trying to fly, they couldn't do it. We'll hit them harder.

If you want a rattling good Coat and Vest for summer for 50c, see us this week.

If you want a light Coat for 25c, see us this week.

We have the whole catalogue of summer Clothing and are equal to any demand, no matter to wide greates of style you want to go.

THE STRAW HATS

At our store tell which way the wind is blowing—blowing the biggest gale of bargains in the city.

QUALITY

is the rule and style the magnet that guides our buying. A Straw Hat this week at Wholesale Price if you seek the store of

Houseman and Jones

MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS OF RELIABLE CLOTHING

34 - 36 - 38 - MONROE - ST.

Everybody Wears a Mask.

Spratt's Dog Food

Is now and always will be quite in line. We are fire de cille in the matter of DOG FOOD, and our line of foods and medicines for your canines are unsurpassed. Your dog's health should be as carefully looked after as your own, and as good, wholesome food is as necessary for your perfect health as good, pure air, so good, wholesome SPRATT'S DOG FOOD is necessary to your dog. It is cheaper than any other food, easier to transport, perfectly clean and sweet in every particular.

LOLLOCAPOP AND NO TOUCH 'EM

Are not particularly euphonious names, but as a SINGED CAT is sometimes better by far than it looks, so the merits of these goods are greater than the euphony of their names. Lollopop means a lotion that will keep mosquitoes away from you. NO TOUCH 'EM means a preparation, harmless as cold cream, that will keep black flies, mosquitoes, gnats and ants from troubling those that use it. Every fisherman wants these; every hunter should have them; all who are annoyed by summer insects will find that using LOLLOCAPOP or NO TOUCH 'EM will enable them to live longer and happier. When long life and happiness can be so cheaply procured, who can neglect to procure it.

FOSTER-STEVENS & CO.

MONROE ST.